· FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1881.

Amnsements To-Day. Ather's Park Theater-Little Noll and the Marchiones Academy of Hun e-littled Match. Bijon Opera House-Clivetia. Barth's I beatre-Voyagers in Southern Seas. Dala's Theater-Cludewills at School, Grand Op vs. House—Fritz in Peland.
Haverly - 1-24b M. Theater—Firm on the Bristol.
Haverly - 5th av. Theater—Firm on the Bristol.
Haverly - Sibto - G. (d. n. My Parties. Wadison Squite Carden-Barum's Shrw. Matines

Basicon square to retendentum a sorw, makes Manocke Temples-Heismeisen.
Standerd Theotre-Ellie Taylor.
Bia. Feansiano Mancreta-Breatway and Diliet.
Finate Consigner-Mullipus Siver Webbing.
Fony Pastor's Theotre-Billy the Tailor. Halines. Union Square Theatre-Palicia Wattack's theater-lie World. Windsor Theater-Bermann.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line. Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line o od Banking and Financial satter money articles. 0 73 Bending Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line... 1 30 Beading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 2d page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

The Streets of New York Must Be Cleaned.

We are sorry to learn that the state of the law is such that Commander Gonnings cannot accept the appointment to clean the streets of New York without forfeiting all other offices.

We unhesitatingly, from the beginning, advocated putting the whole responsibility of cleaning the streets upon the Mayor, and giving him a plenty of money to do it with; but while we were most earnest in supporting this proposition, we are not insensible to the fact that what largely influenced the great mass of our conservative and wealthy citizens and our learned and respected doctors to come to the support of this plan was the assurance that Commander Gor-RINGE would be appointed by Mayor Grace to do the work. They had unmeasured and unlimited confidence in Commander Gor-RINGE. They knew that if he should find an Egyptian obelisk in the middle of the street he would know how to remove it.

of Commander Gorringe is gone! Now shall we still trust Mayor GRACE with a cool million dollars, if need be, to clean the streets for a single year? Certainly, say we; what better can be done?

But, alas, it seems all prospect and hope

At the same time it is our duty to consider that no unnecessary risk should be incurred about making the cleaning of the streets an absolute certainty. Mr. GRACE, though favorably thought of by many, is a new man in a new place.

One thing has just occurred to diminish confidence in Mr. GRACE. The distinguished citizens who met Tuesday evening, and the distinguished physicians who met Wednesday, all were agreed upon one point, and that is that the present system of cleaning the streets is at fault; that the streets cannot be cleaned that way; that no men on earth, with only the present powers of the Police Commisstoners and their present means, could keep the city cleaned. If this is not so, why is a change of the law so veciferously and universally demanded, instead of a mere change in its administration?

Now, under these circumstances, why is Mayor GRACE wasting his valuable time in trying to remove the Police Commissioners. when he might at least be doing some good by shovelling dirt himself? That would amount to very little, to be sure; but it would amount to more than what he is now doing Even the distinguished Union Justice DALT. as pure a patriot and upright man as ever lived, when addressing the great meeting of citizens Tuesday evening, felt bound by his conscience to pay a tribute of respect to the President of the Police Board. Now Judge DALY knew, and all the men at the meeting knew, and Mayor Grace ought to know, that no change in the members composing the Police Board will have any considerable and permanent effect on the cleaning of the streets.

Mayor Grace may not fully have realized this fact. He may be, like the grass which is just beginning to show itself, a little green; or he may have been moved by partisan considerations, entirely out place. But, at all events, when he has so much real business in hand, for him to sit down and soberly take testimony that the streets are unclean seems a little too ridiculous. Why, everybody knows -the blind as well as those who can seethat the streets are filthy. He might as well be taking testimony that the sun

But every one knows that something more than a change of men is required to clean them. There must be a new system and increased means.

Now, considering how new and green the Mayor is, and how far he may have been misled by injudicious advice, we do not think the confidence of the community ought to be withdrawn from him. Let Mayor GRACE have a million dollars to clean the streets with for a year to come. That is cheaper and better than pestilence and

But when a thing is so essential to save hundreds and thousands of lives let us make sure, beyond peradventure, that it be accomplished. A Fire Commissioner is soon to be appointed. A few days ago a body of Mayor Grace's Demoeratic fellow citizens waited upon his Honor and recommended the Hon. "STEVE" O'BRIEN for that responsible position. As Commander Gorringe cannot serve, how do we know that the Hon. "STEVE" O'BRIEN may not be recommended in his place, and

may not be appointed? A man as rich as WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT or JAY GOULD does not readily hand over a million dollars without some idea of the manner in which it is to be expended. And considering that the million dollars to be paid for street cleaning is to come out of the taxpayers-which means, ultimately, out of the brow of labor-it should not be deemed impertinent, even by so exalted a dignitary as the Mayor, for the citizens who met Tuesday and the doctors who met Wednesday to ask whether it is really the Hon. "Steve" O'Brien, or somebody else, whom he is going to appoint to spend the

million dollars; and if somebody else, who? If the Legislature could have assurance that some such man as Jackson S. Schultz was to be appointed it might help along the oill, giving the Mayor the million, wonder-

The citizens of New York want the streets cleaned. They are determined to have them cleaned. They are willing to pay a million dollars to have them cleaned. They are fully disposed—as they have been urged by the New York Sun to do-to intrust the money to Mayor GRACE; butespecially considering the brevity of their acquaintance they would like first to have a very definite understanding who his First

Lieutenant in the expenditure is to be. We may as well, all of us, be cool-headed | Street Cleaning bill they demand ag unan- | fight have passed away.

enough to really accomplish this grand and beneficent object, and not be content with wildly shricking over it.

The Herald's Attack on Three Lawyers. The New York Herald sees fit to make a malignant personal attack upon three of the counsel for the Police Commissioners Messrs, Bliss, Bartlett, and Root-because they have performed their profes stonal duty to their clients by insisting that they should not be tried except according

to the law of the land. The Herald declares that no principle or precedent was cited which gave any force to the plea that the Mayor was not compe tent to proceed for the reason that he appeared as both prosecutor and Judge.

The fact is that the authorities cited in support of this plea were the Constitution of this State, an opinion by the great Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, and a decision by the Court of Appeals of this State. The maintenance of one of the fundamental, constitutional rights of a citizen by the production of such authorities cannot properly be characterized as "legal quibbling; and the application of such a term to it is unworthy of any journal which pretends to fairness and intelligence.

"But suppose for a moment," says the Herald, "the removal is wholly and purely a judicial act, it does not follow that the Mayor is a Judge in the matter. He does not make the removal. He merely recommends to the Governor that it be made, and in doing so he is required to communicate his reasons in writing. It is for the Governor to pass final judgment and say whether or not the removal shall take effect. Who, then, if either, is the Judgethe Governor or the Mayor?"

But, unfortunately for the position of the Herald, the Court of Appeals have decided that the proceeding before the Mayor is a judicial proceeding; and Judge Dantels has decided that the removal is the act of the Mayor.

THE SUN has been first and foremost in urging that the streets be cleaned, and that the authority to clean them be vested in one man-the Mayor. But we do not believe the thorough cleaning of the streets is inconsistent with the preservation of all the cor stitutional and legal rights of accused persons.

Even a sneak thief has a right to an impartial trial.

The Herald says the roles which thes gentlemen chose to play reflected no credit on themselves or the profession to which they belong.

There is a certain New York editor of whom it may be said that if the role he has played has reflected credit on the profession of journalism, it has not been by arguing from Constitutions and decisions of Supreme Courts in defence of the rights of others; but by widely different methods.

Gentlemen in Politics."

The Nation calls attention to the circum stance that among the six Republicans from the city who voted in the Assembly against the Senate Street Cleaning bill are two or three "gentlemen in politics;" and it undertakes to explain why this elegant class in politics have usually disappointed the hopes of reformers. It seems that they are just as likely to vote with their party as those who are not "gentlemen in politics. By "gentiemen in politics" the Nation

means those young men, moving in what is called good society, who have of late years been nominated and elected to office. They are almost invariably rich, or are the sons of rich fathers, and they have had the education for which wealth can afford to pay They take up polities because they are an bitious of distinction, and because they think they will like the each enceled and litical career. Their friends feel very sure that mere wealth and social advantages will make the road to success much easier for these gilded youth than it is for the com-

mon herd of politicians. It is not very hard for them to get a nomination, because they are ready to pay handsomely for it; and when election day comes they are such nice young men. There is a large class of people who like nothing so much as voting for a "gentleman in polities." It goes to prove that they are gentle-

men themselves. But while it is very desirable that we should have gentlemen in politics, as everywhere else, it is still more important that we should have the right kind of politics. If he is of bad politics it makes little difference whether the politician is a gentleman, so called, or an ordinary individual, so far as concerns the welfare of the public. What are his political principles, who are his political leaders, and how will be vote on public questions when he becomes a legislator? These are the essential questions. His mere social gilding is a thing of comparatively

slight consequence. At the meeting on Tuesday in favor of the bill making Mayor Grace responsible for the cleaning of the streets, Mr. Joseph H. CHOATE excited great laughter by proposing an epitaph for Mr. ROBERT RAY HAMILron, one of the Republican members of Assembly from this city. Mr. Hamilton is a "gentleman in politics," but he followed the example of his party associates from the city in voting against the bill because their leaders told them it interfered with Republican plans.

" Here lies ROBERT RAY HAMILTON," said the funny lawyer, " a man of noble birth, of illustrious pedigree, and of princely for-The people sent him to the Legislature, and there he died of political convulsions in the vain effort to deliver himself of his first conception of statesmanship." That is very smart, perhaps, even if it is not in good taste; but it is nonsense.

Mr. Hamilton has done nothing to earn such coarse abuse. He is a young gentleman of this city who was nominated as a Republican, and was elected as a Republican. There is no evidence, so far as we know, that he ever professed independence of his party. He could not have got the nomination unless he had been satisfactory to the Republican leaders -to the machine. He went into office as a pupil, and he has obeyed the direct or implied pledges he nadebefore he was put up for it.

Why should be be singled out for reproach from among the Republican maority who voted against the Street Cleanng bill? He simply did what every sensible man who cast his ballot for him ought to have known that he was bound to do; that is, he stood by his party, followed the leaders under whom he had enlisted. His being a "gentleman in politics" made no difference, and why should it ? The Repub lican command was that the bill be defeated; and like a well-disciplined young recruit, Mr. HAMILTON obeyed it, as a matter of course. He did in the Assembly what he was put there to do, and what he had virtually promised to do, namely, partisan work. He was loyal to his party and his

partisan associates. . If the people of New York had elected a majority of Democrats to the Legislature instead of a majority of Republicans, the

imously would have passed long before this. But they put the wrong party in power, That is the whole trouble

The Relics of Le Duc. The appearance, at this early date, of a report on Mr. W. G. Lu Duc's last year's arming, produces a shock of surprise, certainly is a mark of unusual energy. Still, this present volume purports to be only a preliminary report, and turns out, on examnation, to contain, outside of Mr. LE Duc's personal contribution, nothing except tea and sorghum.

Whether this preliminary report will ever be pieced out by a main report is, of course, a matter of conjecture. Despite the illus trious services of LE Duc in the culture of tea and bamboo canes, his place is now disputed by rival aspirants as if he were only an ordinary officeholder, and he is likely soon to be turned out. But whether or not anything is ever heard of last year's wheat corn, cotton, and tobacco, still, since Mr. LE Drc has produced a volume on tea and sor ghum, he will no doubt be satisfied.

LE Duc's personal report opens with description of "the division of chemistry;" but it soon becomes evident that the entire regular chemical force and eleven assistants have been chiefly occupied in analyzing sorghum. Le Duc's department is full of of entomology, a division of botany, a division of garden and grounds, a division of seeds, a forestry division, and so on. But he gravely suggests that the department will never be really complete without a division of meteorology. It never occurs to him to write what would excite real interest and an emphatic endorsement, namely, that the whole concern is substant ally a free seed store for the use of Congressmen and their rural constituents.

There is a touch of unconscious humor in LE Duc's complaint that his department is poorly paid. He constructs a table of comparative salaries, from which it appears that the Commissioner of Agriculture gets only \$3,500 a year, while the Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office gets \$3,000. This he thinks to be monstrously unjust.

The legacy which Mr. LE Duc leaves to his country in regard to tea is as follows: "American tea, grown and manufactured on our ow ed by ourselves, is destined at no late day to sumply the lemand of our own neuple and to enter the world's mar ket in favorable competition with that produced by any ther country.

On turning, however, to the documents or which this prophecy is based, we find a report from a very celebrated firm of New York tea dealers "on the samples of American teas shown us recently by yourself," which declares that Nos. 1 and 2" would be only desirable if they could be produced at a very low cost, say 18 to 20 cents per pound; that " Nos. 3 and 4 could not be used at all; that Nos. 5 and 6 would sell in London as resembling India teas, "but here there would be no sale for them;" and that Nos. and 8 are like a lower grade of Nos. 5 and 6 These eight comprised all the samples.

A striking feature of this preliminary report is a couple of drawings of an enormous and superb building, which Mr. LE Duc would like to have the country erect for the Department of Agriculture, in addition to the one it now has. It looks like a World's Fair building on a vast and magnificent scale. But so long as Congress gets its seeds for distribution regularly, it will hardly trouble itself about any such preposterous structure; while if it should ever fall to get its seeds, it would probably abolish the whole Department of Agriculture at once

Judge Davis's Programme.

While he was a Judge of the Suprem-Court, DAVID DAVIS of Illinois gained distinction as a jurist; since he has been a mender of the Bousto, he has gained new as a statesman.

His political letter to Mr. John Martin f Topeka, which we published yesterday, will hardly add to his renown. He says there must be a new organization of parties; and this is impracticable. He says the platform of the new party to which he would belong must be opposition to corthey are likely to have many votes because | porate power and to monopoly; and this is indefinite.

When the fox had lost his tall he endeavored to get the other foxes to put themselves in the same situation. Judge Davis does not belong to either of the great parties, and he calls upon other men to cease to be Republicans and Democrats and to go with him; but he fails to indicate how the great purposes of liberty and good government

are to be practically accomplished. A politician without a party, he now proclaims himself to be also without a policy. Meandering around among well-known gen eralities, he does not tell us by what means the ideas and the ends which he advocates

are ever to be realized. The business of a statesman is to set forth fertile measures; the business of a philosopher is to set forth fertile principles. If a public man has nothing really new to propound, he ought at least to disclose some new methods of accomplishing a good which all desire; or else he cannot hope to be es teemed as a leader of the people.

The killing of ARTHUR FOSTER, a student at Phillips Academy, Mass., has robbed the ministry, in good time, of a man who would very likely have made it unpleasantly notorious. He and his twin brother were engaged in a burglary at the time he was shot; and his chosen profession was theology. On his graduation from the academy he would have entered Andover Seminary. The introduction into the clerical profession of a burglar as sharp as this one would have been a thing of interest. Cases have been known where famous highwaymen have assumed the garb of clergymen, and even preached sermons; but the de liberate pursuing of a double course of burglary and theology like young Fostun's is uncommon; and, on the whole, the shot that ended his career at an early date was probably a fortunate one.

For members of a silent profession, ur New York physicians acquit themselves remarkably well on the rare occasions upon which they turn public speakers. If these occasions were more frequent, the lawyers, parsons, and politicians would have to look to their

laurels. A lecture delivered in this city on Wednesday evening traced the influence of ozone in producing great races and great men. Asithere is no surplus of great men in this country, it might be well to arrange for increasing the available supply of ezone, beginning with the Senate chamber at Washington, where the fruits of ozone are needed.

If the Boston social science experts have nothing more pressing on hand just now, they might flad out why insanity is increasing in Massachusotts.

What a queer jumble of old and new this world is getting to be! Street cars rattle about in Rome, sawing machines click in Jerusalem, the Recue des Deux Mondes is taken in at Bag dad, Dublin ale trickles down the Pyramids' the astonished Obelisk hears the rumble of the elevated railroad, and an Illinois professor expounds PLATO.

It is not at all probable that the next gale which blows from the South will bring to our ears the pop of exploding Senatorial pistols The bad old times in which fighting talk meant MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH.

Will he Go to England for its Restoration? WASHINGTON, April 14 .- Mr. Blaine is worse. Sea air has been prescribed. He has gone to Fortress Monroe to get some. He is not ready to go to sea yet. The accomplishment of his purposes through Garfield has not advanced far enough to make it safe to go a longer distance than Hampton Roads, where the water is brackish and the air healing. Bosides, the place is in communicating distance with the White House, I said Blaine was bound to get worse. He is getting worse rather faster than I supposed he would. A sea voyage will be the next thing-in point of time according as he gets his work in the rewards and punishments whereupto he is making Garfield his ent's-paw. Men begin to see it now. Garfield doesn't, however.

The Senate deadlock is a serious interference with the astute Secretary's plans. It affirds him time, however, to nurse his rheumatism, which is his stronghold before the country. A stricken Premier is always an inferesting object for a nation to behold. He is sure to have a good send-off when, to save him, it becomes necessary to send him to some foreign country. Blaine's early withdrawal from the Cabinet and appointment to the Court of St. James's are thus to come about naturally, o all outward appearances. This fact is qualified only by the effectiveness of his present efforts to get even with his enemies, and pay off his friends. Probably not for many a year has a public man undertaken a deeper game than that which Blaine is playing now. He is favored by circumstances. Garfield he knows through and through. The President is absolutely and gladly the instrument of the overmastering Secretary. As in the House of Representatives Garfield was never so happy as when he was playing second fiddle to Blaine, so now he has no other idea than that of the wonderful success by letting Blaine run the Administration It is necessary to keep this in view in order to fully understand the inwardness of things. It is the meat of the nut. Garfield's two eyes are goggled by holding the second term to his view. This is Blaine's daily diversion, the food on which he feeds the President, whose appetite is enormous. The second term is his craze. It will be his destruction.

Concerning the second term, probably not since Presidents were known among us has an Administration come into power so determined ly bent on the second term as this. You can't be with Garfield five minutes without perceiving that it is the magget in his brain. Garfield thought it would be a strong idea, and secure the future. Blaine continually whispers it in his ear, and the man of sentiment believes. He loesn't see that it is just what will kill,

This second-term talk at the White House has caused not a little stir on the outside. Never be fore has there been anything like it. It has been provoked by Garfield's folly and Blaine's cunning. Necessarily, counter talk follows; and it is not all or chiefly in accord with Garfield's ambition. Far from it. Of course courtiers, officeholders, and place seekers re peat the phrases so pleasant to the man of sen timent, and that's all there is of it. As a matter of fact, however, something really significant has cropped out. For instance:

Were I compelled to select from this Administration the man most likely to succeed Garfield, I would take the youngest of them all mean Secretary Lincoln." This was said by one old in the service and independent in his position among leading Republicans, "The name is a preliminary battle won; and the man so far as I can hear, suits the name. He promises at his age a great deal more than his father did. He is ambitious only to do his work well. I consider he has the best introduction to the country of any man of his time; perhaps of any time; and though it may sound strange in your ears. I tell you there are to-day more Presidential possibilities in the modest, hardworking, and theroughly intelligent Secretary of War than in any other man in the nation This sounds strangely only because it is new will bear thinking of. Lincoln's tion by Garfield was purely a sentimental idea Other men have made similar mistakes. Don't think too lightly of this, gentlemen,'

More than twenty years of active participa on in public affairs and the management of the Republican party waxe weight to the word of the veteran politician. Similar expression are not infrequently heard among Republicans thus early the question of the succession

Garfield threatens to bounce Brady from the Post Office. Rumor assigns the place to Thompson of Indiana, son of Hayes's Secretary of the secause that would give Indiana both Deputy Postmaster-Generals. But these Thompsons are such office seekers you can never tell what will happen to them. Brady says: "Do it if you dare!" And Garfield is not the man to willingly draw the fire of Brady's battery. It is Blaine who is pushing the President up to it. Doubtless there are reasons in plenty for a change, and the wonder is there should be any delay, even with the battery to face. As for the deadlock, there are those on both

sides of the Senate who will tell you it is as likely as not to continue all summer. Various and ontrary reasons favor such a conclusion. The Republican Senators are pretty nearly solld on the "majority rule." This is killing to Blaine's purposes and hurtful to the public interest, but the Senators peculiarly representing the Administration, John Sherman, for instance, have been forced to stand by the rule. Caucus did it. "Are you prepared to yield to the minority, to give up the principle that the majority shall govern?" said Don Cameron to the Garffelt people. They couldn't answer yes. "Then stand up and say so?" And John Sherman stood up. and cave away Garffeld to the Stalwarts. So we see the Administration, against its own interests and purposes, following the lead of the chiefs of the Three Hundred and Six. This is the one thing in which Bisine has been foiled. It may yet prove the latal loss of grip. So think the stalwarts; and Conkling is happy because of the bearing the situation has on the question of Robertson's confirmation. In such a contest, with such a man as Garffeld for an opponent time is an important element, for in the end the stoutest will wins. As between Conkling an Garfield, single handed, most men would give odds on Sir Roscoe. Blaine in the background makes the case a little different; but it is doubt ful if even becan hold the man of sentement up to the work at all times, Secretary Windom is happy over his first success. His funding plan was worked out with out resort to Fort Sherman or any of the aids

employed by his predecessor. Were Sherman still Secretary, this success would be claimed as another feather in his cap. In fact, it was coming to be believed that he alone was capable of a financial achievement. He never did anything better than this initial exploit of Windom's. Attorney-General MacVeagh comes i for a share of the praise, for that gentleman has a fancy and an aptitude for such things, whereby he has been of no small assistance the Granger Secretary from the Northwest.

The Senate Deadlock-President Garfield

Is it not nearly time for the President to ex rthis influence, by personal attendance in the chambel need by to induce the Senate is attend to the humane or which he summined it, and for which his part is become required in a calculate account to the discharge of executive dates. These is no prefere that it cannot discharge these duties with its pres-officers. The anaporty has never theless, taken upon seif to discreast its abuse, and enter on the refloud task of "breaking up the Solid South" and dividing i it ginia Democrata, things which it is no more reasonable for and no more called on to attend to now than the ax laws or Calcorna. A very large number of nomilations lie before it for confirmation. The fallure to co firm so e of them, such as United States District Atler beys and Marshals, is actually arrestled the course of Federal justice in the District of Columbia and in sev ral States. The President owes it to himself, it seem o us, to try and put an end to this bouffe by publicly it the actors of their responsibilities to a longsuffering people.

A new Russian novel, entitled "Xenie's Inhoritance," is just published by T. P. Peterson & Brothers. The author is Henry Greville, the translater Laura E. Kendull. The story is interesting, the translation good. | New Your, April 14.

THE CONDEMNED NIHILISTS. Delicately Nurtured Girl who Gave the

Signal for the Czar's Beath. St. Peressuno, April 2.-Andray Ivanovitch Jelaboff, a peasant's son, studied law in the Odessa University. In 1872 he was expelled for the arrangement of an inimical demonstration against one of the professors. Then he entered the ranks of the Ni hillsts, among whom he was regarded as one of the leaders. Jelaboff married the daughter of a wealthy Alderman of Olessa. Twice he was tried for political offences, but managed to es-cape unpunished. In October, 1879, in company with his two comrades (sent to Sibe ria) and Mile, Iakimoff (not found), he went to Alexandrovsk, where he made a mine under the railroad, and on Oct. 30 tried to blow up the Imperial train. The mine, however, did not explode, on account of the bad quality of the conductors used. Jelaboff was not seen again until March 11, when he was arrested in St. Petersburg. In his possession was found a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives. The digging of the mine under the Mulaia Sadovala (the Little Garden street) was conducted under his supervision. which fact he readily admitted, as well as the entire arrangement of the plot against the Czar.

which fact he readily admitted, as well as the entire arrangement of the plot against the Czar. But he has undoubtedly to divide the fame and responsibility for that deed with a girl.

Mile, Sophy Perovsky is the daughter of a State Councillor and the granddaughter of a State Councillor and the granddaughter of a State Councillor and the granddaughter of a minister of the Czar. She received the best possible education. She is of small stature, modest in appearance, and nest in dress, Twice in her lite she has waved her dainty handker-chief for the destruction of the Czar. On Dec. 1, 1879, near Moscow, a train was blown up, having been mistaken for the imperial one. That was the work of Hartman and Sophy Perovsky. Mile, Sophy has been the soul of the Hartman party. Her tact and her wonderful self-possession repeatedly averted the discovery of the Moscow mine while it was in process of construction, The neighboring women many times called on Mme, Sukhorukoff (he assumed name of Hartman) and inquired all about Hartman's business. But Sophy proved herself equal to the situation. Day by day she stood watching the approach of every stranger to the place where the mine was under way, and pulling the underground bell; thus warning the Shillist miners to stop work. She kept under her bed over one hundred pounds of dynamite, and it was agreed upon by her krajok that she should fire at the dynamite in case of the house being invaded by the police. When the Moscow mine was ready, Sophy was sent to signal the approach of the supposed imperial train. She made the sign, and the train was blown up. Sophy and Hartman escaped. Now it appears that it was sophy, who, on March 13, made the sign to Rysakoff and his comrade to throw the bombs that proved fatal to the late Czar.

Nicholas Ivanovitch Rysakoff (not Rusakoff) is 20 rears oid. He studied in the St. Petersburg School of Mines, where he was admitted on the special recommendation of Count Viazemsky, the late chief of the St. Petersburg educational district. Rysakoff received

meet the Czar, and it was his chance to throw the first bomb.

Hessa Heliman is an educated girl of Hebrew descent. It is supposed that it was she and her companion. Navrotsky (who shot and killed himself on March 13), that, in 1879, laid the mine for the Czar on the Odessa Railroad. Navrotsky at that time was employed as a switchman. Mile, Hesse was once tried for a political crime, and sentenced to be transported, but she managed to escape.

Kibaltshitich, a priest's son, the manufacturer of the bombs, is one of the most prominent

the bombs, is one of the most prominent provists. Under different aliases he is known to have taken part in the most during plots.
Mikhailoff, who was arrested in the rooms cupied by Navrotsky and Mile, Hesse, but the before he wounded three policemen, is anotherement of the Terrorist faction.

Work on the Northern Pacific Road.

The eastern division of the Northern Pacific troad is the Wisconsin, 122 miles long, extending rom the Thomson Junction, on the St. Paul and Duluti road, to Montreal fiver, in Wisconsin. Construction eastward from the Junction, to Superior City has con-menced, and will be continued, if it can be done this eason, to the crossing of the Wisconsin Central Rail road at Ashland or some point south. The location of the cutire division will be made before next winter. The work on the Missouri division, which at the close of last fall stopped at a joint 175 miles west of the Missouri River, and 42 miles east of the Yellowatone Riv om Glendive to the mouth of Shields lilver, has been efinitely located. The maximum grade is 20% for Work is vicerously prosecuting, and the track is ex-pected to reach Mics City, 78 miles up the river, in the

at least 200 pules. A torce of 2,000 men is employed of In the flocky Mountain division. He miles bonk in-mediately west of the Tellowston, the miles bonk im-mediately west of the Tellowston, there surveying parex are in the field to finally determine which mountain ass the road shall go through. This work will be com-leted, the line located, and grading began during the number. If it shall be found recessary to tunnel the tountain summit, preparations to do so will be made next tail, and presecuted through the winter, so as ! rave the tunnels finished when the line reaches them. In the next division, Clark's Fork, 282 miles located miles have been definitely located from the eastern en-

by the latter part of April, and, not much later, work

outh of July, and during the season to be up the river

will be begun at the western emi coming cast.

Beyond is the Pend d'Orolle division, 200 miles. It is expected that the track will be completed from America worth, on the Columbia River, to Lake Pend d'Orcilla i the month of September. The work has been delayed by the difficulty in chraining the and limber, first by reason of low water and then by floots. One hundred and ighty-four miles are graded, and the track is going down it it iy, the material to carry the road to the lake being in the ground. A steamboat will soon be inniched or Pend d'Oreilie, to be used in the work of construction. From the Columbia River westward, the continuous hort, and straight line is the Cascade division, 200 nilex long, terminating at Tacoma, so Paget Sound. To so work on this and the Pend d'Oreille division, the apers of Washington Territory recently contained ad-rectionments for 2,000 laborers. It is the construction of his Cascade division, the most important portion of the shole Northern Pacific read, which the Oregon Bailway and Navigation Company has sought to defeat, first by Mr. Henry Villard's efforts to buy up a majority of the Northern Pacific stock; second, by his injunction proeedings to author the company's "residue" comm stock. The surveys of the pass through the Cascade range will be completed by June 1. It is surprisingly avorable. As so n as the location is finished, the ivision will be put under construction. Before that ork from Ainsworth, going up the Yahima Valley ward the range, will be begun. They in large quantihes are cutting on the line of this division, and shi cents from New York and Philadelphia of steel rails an

ocomolives to Tacoma have begun.
From Ainsworth to Puget Sound is the River division own the Columbia. At Kalama, on the Columbia, torty tiles west of Portland, starts the 105 miles of road, which Northern Pacific has for some years had in operation to Tacoma. Surveys and location are now making : ement with Portland these 105 miles of operated road, its forty mile link put in, the trade of Orrgon can have leap and unoistracted outlet to the sea through the up waters of Puget Sound. Of the more important local work, provision has been note to relay 100 union of the road b tween Fargo and

smarck with steel, and for the construction of two o tive branches, as tollows: In Paxeta fifty unles will be built of the Northern Paci 's branch running southwest from Pargo, and Ruow is the Fargo and Southwestern Railroad.

Also, the transciton branch will be extended northward, on boint undetermined, about fifty index. Also, a survey and location will be made for a transh rom Jamestown northwest toward the Mouse River dry. In certain continuous construction of this one will be begun and proposed this season.

Also, a survey for a spur toward Fort Dalord, from ome point west of Hismaron, will be made in the country

The Rold Michael Breslin Takes a Tora at O'Donovan Rossa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC IN THE x of this date a latter appears under the signature of Bonovan Rossa, which, he the way, is becoming al-out as great an ornament of newspaper columns as that f the late lamented Count Joannes, or Dames Pratt, of Serrount Bates.
In this letter I find investi created a tieneral by the mulable Malycho of this revolution, who, instead of leading sinding and cross-cartered as of your appears to be

enning his continuis around for somebody to tread of Having dated to express an epinion on skirmidting,

and mass-it under the displeasure of the great Fig. 6 Feat diskirmishing, and condemned to bear the full weight o I contess total ignorance of all brown paper four mi e tuses, liable to explode at every second after beinagriced. I sincerely believe the great F. F. F. has a monopoly of this kind of skirmishing. I submit that I masses no claim to the title of General, except that mad-

mostlife one in the F. F. F. acrvice, viz , being generally Will you kindly allow me to declare that my punish ment exceeds my offence; that I sincerely repent the possession of any opinion that could in any way suffic the screnity of his Royal Nins, and will remain absontely heartbroken it unforgiven? Michael Bucalis.

SENATORS TALKING POLITICS.

Messes, Morgan and Brown Defending the South from Attacks of Republicans. Washington, April 14.-Mr. Morgan led

off in the Senate debate to-day with a three hours' speech in defence of the Southern States from the attacks of John Sherman and others He averred that there was a free ballot and a fair count in every Southern State. He intimated that Mahone was responsible for any fraud upon the ballot which might have occurred in Virginia in the past few years.

Mr. Brown followed Mr. Morgan in the same strain. He said that if all the pegroes, as was claimed, were Republicans, they constituted one-fourth of the Republican party. The last administration had given Frederick Douglass the position of Marshal of the District of Columbia, but he hadn't been invited to do all the honors at the White House which had usually been performed by the Marshal. There were seven Cabinet Ministers, and yet not one of them represented the race which composed one-fourth of the Republican party. Republicans need not be astonished if, when the Democrats met in grand council again, they should do right to the nearce, as the Republicans had failed to do so. That was his opinion; that was his advance line; and he was a Democrat right on that line. He would not do it for a party purpose; he would advocate it because it was right. Referring to the remarks made by several Republican Senators, that they desired to break up the "solid South," he asserted that it could never be broken by any attempt to Republicanizing the Southern States, the South would conset to be solid. Let an issue be presented, such as the tariff or the currency, and the South would divide as soon as the North would, and without regard to color lines. A running and good-humored discussion ensued between Messers, Hoor and Brown, which was kept up until Mr. Brown, misunderstanding a varieties of the Mr. Here and the position of Marshal of the District of

A running and good-humored discussion ensued tetween Messrs, Hoar and Brown, which was kept up until Mr. Brown, misunderstanding a statement made by Mr. Hoar and misquoting it, was excitedly interrogated by Mr. Hoar as to whether he implied that he (Mr. Hoar) had said what was not true.

Mr. Brown denied any intention of misstating the Senator's remark, and good humor was restored by Mr. Beek's simulated fear that the Senate would lose both the Senators from Georgia.

deorgia.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

ENGLISH DOGS FOR THE SHOW. Champions and Winners of Many Prizes in Lurope-Two Denths.

A queer lot of baggage lay piled up on the leck of the steamer Rheubina, from Cardiff, yesterday afternoon. The pile consisted of ozen or more wicker baskets, larger than Saratoga trunks. From inside the huge bas kets came nearly all the sounds of which the different breeds of dogs are capable, from the deep bay of the hound to the squeak of the toy terrier. The dogs were Mr. C. H. Mason's consignment for the coming show in American In stitute, and comprised twenty-four head, one baving died on the passage over. The others ar-rived in fair condition after their two weeks' voyage. They had been under the care of Mr. J. H. Hollows of Bradford. The gems of the

ot were:
Pointers-Don, winner of two hundred first prizes and cups; Chancellor, by Duke and Duchess, winner of about thirty first prizes including eight Crystal Palace prizes; Water Lity, by Don and Dolly; Cheimsford, by Dor and Lady Lizzie.

and Lady Lizzle.

Greyhounds—Dropping Well, by Telegraph and Old Mother Shippen, and an other bitch.

Fox Terriers—Moslem 2d, by Moslem, a great winner, and four others.

Mastiffs—Salisbury, a fine cream-colored dog, weighing 180 pounds, winner of fifty-five cups and first prizes; and Creole, champion bitch.

A splendid Newfoundland, named Major of Bingley.

ngley. I'wo grand buil dogs, Alexander and Noble, oth winners.

A fine buil terrier, Young Bill, one rare col-ey, one pug, one Dandy Dimont, and two toy y, one pug, one Dandy Dimont, and two toy taking greyhounds.
Mr. Lacy, on the same ship, brought over three pointers, two spaniels, one Ayredale territory and the control of the control

rier, and one sheep dog, on private speculation. Mr. Lacy lost the finest terrier of the lot on the

Gifts from Ex-Gov. Morgan. New buildings are to be erected for the Union inte even with the midition of several extensions th eve been built on at the rear. Besides, the seminar, has a library of about 37,000 volumes and 40,000 pan phiets, the finest theological library, it is said, in the unitry, and a fire-proof building is needed to keep it it Exclor E. D. Morgan last year gave \$100,000 to brould int they will be able to raise the remaining \$125, 00. There are 127 stadents now at ending the seminary.

The Hepburn Oil Pipe Line.

OTISVILLE, N. Y., April 12,-The Standard On mpany have purchased two acres of ground in the account of a loading station for the Hepburn (ii) Pipe Line storage tank, capable of holding 3,000 barrels of or will be erected thereon. A reservoir or tank will also walt, from which the oil will be run into cars. The oil will be forced into this tank by a pamp in the station at faguence, on the other side of Shawangink Mointain, the Hepbarn Oil Pipe Line extends from Olean, N. V. to Enthertool Paris, N. J. a distance of 200 miles. That cortion west of Poil Jervis is in working order, Oil is eiting pumped as are east as Hancock, Delaware County, oil the convection between that point and Haguento is simplete. The works at the latter place will be known a Swartwort Station. Here are two tanks, with a calcilly of 3,000 lateros each. Two lowering pumps force he oil over Shawangink Mountrin. The ripe is six releasing diameter and twenty inclusional members and twenty inclusional completion of the proposed work will occurs several ears, but within a few mounts oil will be pumped rough the 300 miles of page. milt, from which the oil will be run into cars. The o

Needs of the Presbyterlan Hospital.

Mr. Robert L. Stuart presided at the thirteenth anniversary meeting of the Society of the Presby-terian Hospital, at the hospital. Seventieth street and Madison avenue, vesierday afternoon. The atmust report stated that there were treated in the hospital during the past year 726 patients. Omethird of these were catholics, and the others Profestants. The expenses were 88,0464 more than the receipts and there is a descript of \$20,585.00. An attempt is being made to add freedown of \$20,585.00. An attempt is being made to add freedown of \$20,585.00. An attempt is being made to add freedown of \$20,585.00. An attempt is being made to add freedown of \$20,585.00. About \$90,000 of the medical \$100,000 may been raised. The others were down the freedown. Prostate 1, Short, President, Edwin D. Morgan, Vice-President; Robert Lenax be Sunap, Trusucer, Walter Edwards, Jr. Corce sponding Secretary, and Henry M. Taber, Recording Secretary defresses were delivered by the Rev. Bra. Taylor and Ormiston. Madison avenue, yesterday afternoon. The annual of

The Growth of the Iron Industry WASHINGTON, April 14 .- The Census Office's report on the fron and steel industries gives the who amount of capital invested in the fron and steel industri of the United States in 1880 as \$270,071,884. In 1870. was \$121,772,074, an increase of \$100,100,810. New York ranks third as an irrespirationing State, Pennsylvania forms first and Ohio second. In 1870 New York produced 448,207 fons and in 1880 it produced 508,300 fons, an increase of 33 per cent. New Jersey was fourth in rank in 1870, producing 110,252 fors, but it was led by Illinois in 1880, arthough in that year New Jersey produced 243,300 tons, an increase of 112 per cent.

An Opportunity to Buy a Farm for Ten Cents an Acre.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I believe Missouri offers greater inducements to immigrants that any other State. Here in "south Missouri" the climate is mild and salubrious, the face of the country high an of ing, water and timber abundant, soil in the valle nd creek and river bottoms very rich and pr and creek and river bottoms very rich and preductive. There is no beather country in the Prion. Land remarkably choic. In this country in the Prion. Land remarkably choice. In this country forces there with self-density country in the prior of the theorem of the prior of the pr

Mayor or Coogressman Notant

To the Editor of The Sun-Sic: Mr. M. N TO THE EDITION OF THE SUSSEC AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

Native American Kangaroos.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would state for the information of the public that the birth of a kangaries not a rare occurrence in meshageness or among embertions of amining kent for public gratherion. The impulse them of an interference of the batte born in Clintonshi was raised and the mether of the batte born in Clintonshi was raised. Zoological Gampio Pentarstruta, April 12.

As Old Prayer Book.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seeing amail note of an old limbs in your paper of the 11th list. I would like to sints that there is a small prayer book in this city would by a person named John Platz, which is from the year 1042 and gives hie date of the birth of one of the foreigness, 1922. The princip in the princip of the or list foreigness. Jour Lavoresculaves Jr. Clevelage, Ohio.

SUNBEAMS.

... The recent prosecution of Ritualists cost -Lord Derby has a good baritone voice.

and sings the old comic song, "The Vicar of Bray."

—The Montreal Post says Mr. James Gordon ... The Bishop of London is alleged to havea emarked that the chief nonconformist in his diocese

the Dean of Westminster. -Mexico maintains the old system of municipal tariffs on goods, under which duty is exacted by

cities and towns on all wares brought into them -A Maltese paper makes the appalling statement that of fifty-five English girls imported for the natrimonial market, but one had been "got off" as yet.
—Over 80,000 buffaloes have within six months been klided in Montans, mostly for their hides which bring from \$2.25 to \$2.75. Men in the fur trade say

the animal will soon be extinct. -The graceful testimonial presented by the parishioners of a parish near Moffett, Scotland, to their paster as a mark of respect when he resigned, was

plot in the parish churchyard. -Sir James Paget will preside at the International Musical Congress, which will begin in London in the first week in August. The Queen and Prince of Wales will be patrons of it.

-The projector of a new London weekly, which rather ominously appeared on April 1, has the candor and good sense to avow that the chief want it is -Divorce suits have been brought at In-

dianapolis by August Richter and Henry Baumuller, and it is averred that, by a mutual agreement, each is to marry the other's wife, Richter also paying Baumuller \$1,000. -The dying victim of a Chicago shooting affray drew a photograph from his pocket, and indicated by signs, for he could not speak, that it was a portrait of

Acting on this information the poince soon found the right man. -The number of medical journals started since 1679 exceeds 2,500, and our death rate is still increasing. The mortality in the journals themselves has

been large, and their present death rate is large. Annual average of births, twelve and a half -There have been only two Cabinet officers younger than Robert Lincoln: Alexander Hamilton, who was only 33 when appointed by Washington Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry Knox, the first Secretary of

War under the Constitution, who was 37.

--Remenyl twisted a string of his violin in a Cincinnati concert. In replacing it he broke another. Being by this time excessively nervous, he croshed the bridge of the instrument. The final mishap so overcame him that he fainted, and the audience was disprised.

-At Ostend it is the custom to have on the Monday before Lent begins a ball at a certain dancing saloon. This year a young lady named Callswyn waltzed continuously for three hours, and gained the first prize of the dancing class; but when she stopped she fainted, and next day she died. -Major Hawks had for more than forty

years been leader of the church choir at Gosben, Mass. He grew feebie, being past 70, but could not be induced to give up the position, or to stay away from a single serrice. Last Sunday, as he was taking his accustomed place in the gallery, he fell dead. -A passenger on the Boston and Provi-

dence Railroad, desiring to get off at a station where the train ordinarily made no stop, coolly pulled the bell rope on his own account. The company had him prosecuted for malicious mischief. The Court charged strongly against him, but the jury gave an acquittal. -The circus business has radically changed in character within a few years. As many as thirty tent shows in merry travelled, and they were usually small affairs. This season, three enormous en-

erprises-Barnum's, Coup's, and Forepaugh's-are sweeping all before them, and only six of the small con -Mr. Gould, one of the English inspectors of factories, says in his last report: "Artificial flowes making, into which poisonous ingredients largely enter, is now, owing to the introduction of new fashions, re-

quiring more soler tints, a comparatively harmless em-ployment. One hears of occasional instances of lead poisoning, but these are few and far between." -A London paper says: "The latest ashionable bliocy in England is what is known as the taby stare. It is affected by young ladies, and consists in opening the eye as widely as possible without raising the brows, and slightly turning the corners of the mouth

spward. The necessary position of the mouth is obtained by many repetitions of the word 'me -The Rev. W. G. Veal of Dallas, Texas, gets further and further into trouble. The N Church found him guilty of a crime, and dismis from the ministry. He appeared by the Masonic fraier-nity for protection, and was expelled. He carried to case into a civil court, and the jury found against here. He appealed, gained a new trial, and has just beed

-Martin Nadaud's bill in the French hamber of Deputies reducing the hours of labor in ho-ories to ten (instead of twelve and often fourteen) has een passed in a modified form, limiting the hours to neaus ten hours a day for six days. The util as amended does nothing to infult men.

-The weight of the largest brain on record is said to be 67 ounces, the smallest-that of a reman-weighed but 2 ounces and 5 grains. Cuvier's brain has sciden been equilled in weight; it is noted at 4 5 ounces. The brain of Jas. Fisk, Jr., was con isually large, its weight slightly exceeding 54 ounces. Yet it was 10 conces below that of Cuvier, and 13 conces ighter than the heaviest known.

-Lewis Hamilton, who lately died at Nelsonville, Ky. was eccentric. His daughters were named Avenue Belle, China Flaure, and Herrew Fashion, and his sens London Judge and Southern Soil. He had ample means, yet his children were reared in ignorance and isolation. He was excessively penurious, and his leath was caused by a fall from a horse, while on his way to vote against a public improvement. -The reason why Anna Dickinson broke

her engagement to appear in Philadelphia as Chaule Mel-notes seems to have been the physique of the actresses pro-posed for Paulus. Miss Prescott, who was first cast for the part, is taller than Miss Dickinson, and Miss Stewart, he second selection, is short and fat. The manager at ued that Mary Anderson frequently acts with there's and Romes shorter than herself, and refused to provide an actives of the right size.

-Mr. Ranier who served as Lieutenantvernor of South Carolina, and subsequently repre ented his State in Congress, is now working in Charles ton as a common laborer on the streets. While busily engaged the other day in handling his pick a garbore cart backed up to where the ex-Lieutenant-Governor was at work and dumped a load of dirt on the street. Among the rubbish was a copy of the Congressional Record contain-ing a speech made by himself on the Civil Eights bill while a member of Congress.

-The Rev. Dr. Benjamin T. Tanner of Philadelphia says that he has a friend, John Wilkins, who is "a fine type of what I conceive the inture American race will be. Of course, he is neither white nor clack. He can scarcely be called colored, as that work is commonly used. His complexion really is creamish, with a substantial tint of darkest red. His hair is jet black and curiy." In short, Mr. Wilkins is a mulatto. le graduated sixth in his class at Oberlin, is a pleas Methodist, is above the average of educated men in in-telligence, and yet, in spite of his good looks is only a measurager in a railroad office.

-Marseilles merchants interested in the coral fishery are complaining of the submirmess of the French Government in not protecting their rights of the waters of Tunis secunds the combant unreconcuments of Italian and Spanish fishermen. In a treaty with cance; the Bey of Tunis surred some years ago, for s yearly payment of 20000, to him French subjects the ex-clusive right of falling coral from that part of the Tunis-ian coast known as the Remney, and to protect their ights against other nations. But no effort is made to rive away the positions. The Princh curat dehery of the coasts of Algiers and Tomis yields about \$400,000 worth of coral a year. This, after being worked into comments

-The railroads of Japan present a some what beganly account, according to the most recent mats. The line from Tokio to Vokohama, employed motor in length, was completed early in 1878, and has not suce feen extended. Subsequently, a railway from these to maka, some twenty-two miles long, and about The mouth of Tokio, was built and afterward exhaust to kinto-a further extension of this line being made, still ates, to Otsu, on the south bank of Lake Riwa. These are said to comprise all the railways in Japan, the length being gheut sixty miles. Another line has however, een commenced from Toxic to Mayebashi, more than sixty miles long, this railway, the construction of which flors but new difficulties, will be of great commercial in portance. A fullway is projected in the morthers tolers, and the scuthers system is to be extended from Kint. Gate Siwa, and up the centre of the island.

-An unexplained objection to the electric chtarises room its alleged was effects in the error. Eurepeats observers state that the frequent area "which construct to might be light a subject the part of which the light and request of the part and configuration in the part and configuration. In the "excenting above of the eye, by which as meant that the account configuration on high one of the part, by which it suits result to the variations of table. Such a light, therefore, among not only a requirement of table, but also account configuration of the part crable degree of blording and reliable but also a could crable degree of blording and reliablences; in the return all mage. The ray suffers to when the light lates dim and when it is too bright. In the fermer case the cheef must be bringful close to be clearly seen, and an purrased accommodative effort is call if for, which is most times return in a section. results to nearsipletalmas. In the latter case, the simple interacts of the light produces made contraction of the pupil, and an increase of tension within the ego